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MEMORIAL STATUE
OF
SIR HENRY MARSH BART. M.D.

210. h.
316.

600022258P

Memorial Statue

OF

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.,

IN THE

HALL OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

EXECUTED BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

Erected by Voluntary Contributions.
A.D. 1866.

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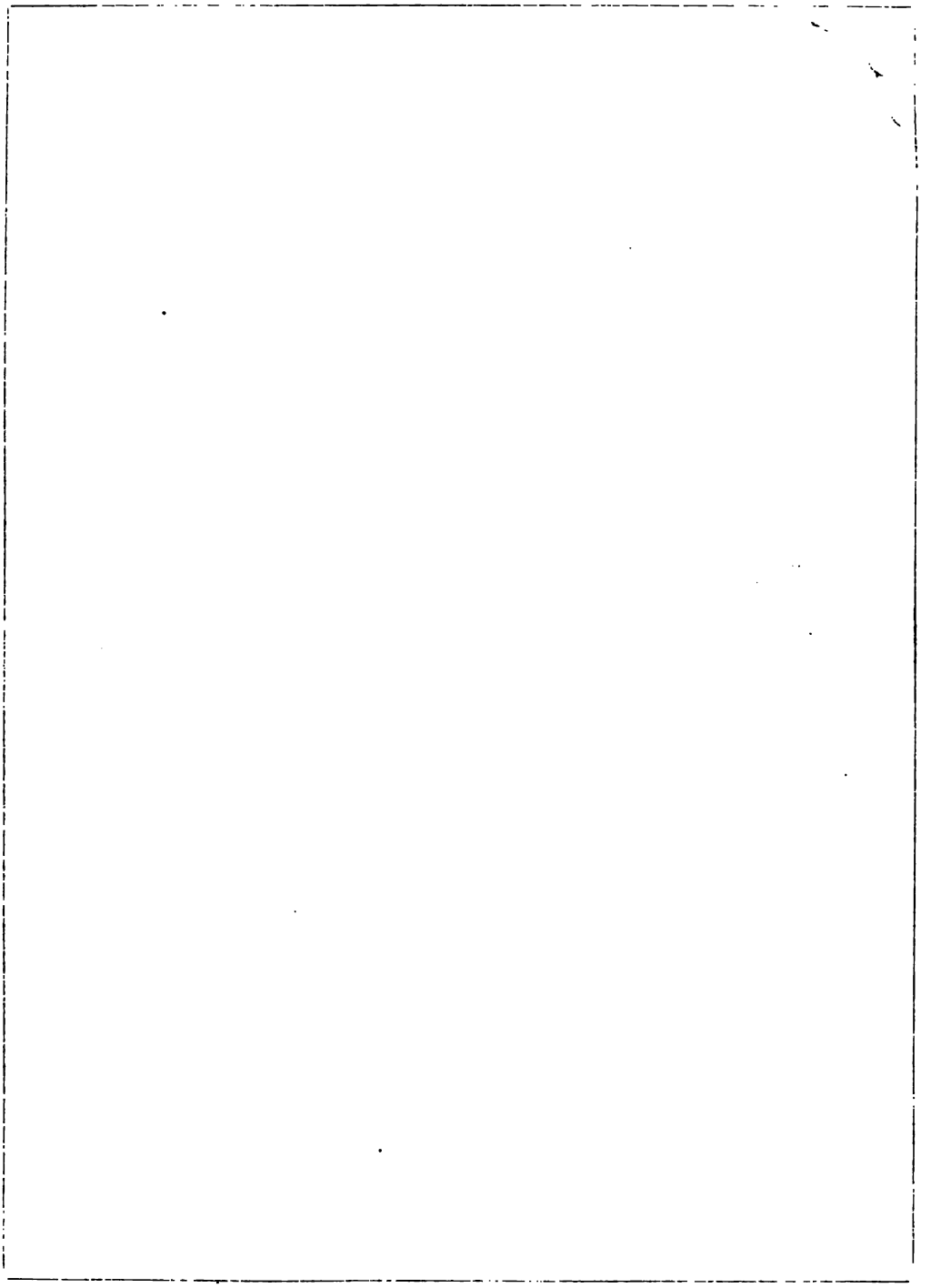

Memorial Statue,

&c. &c.

HALL OF THE KING & QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

THE College Hall, in which the Statue is placed, is in the Corinthian order of architecture, and of noble proportions, being sixty feet in length, by thirty feet in breadth, and thirty-two feet high. It is divided into bays by Corinthian pilasters. The ceiling is coved, and springs from an enriched cornice. The centre window, facing the entrance, is of stained glass, displaying the arms of the College. The Hall is from the design of W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., R. H. A.

THE STATUE.

In the conception and design of this work, the artist, estimating the embodiment of character as no less important in portraiture than truth of form, sought to combine both in the marble.

Acting on the impression, that prominent among the leading characteristics of SIR HENRY MARSH were an astute, penetrative intelligence, rapid discrimination, power of logical argument, precision, and a winning address, the Sculptor has selected an action and expression which, whilst realizing the

physique of the original, also embody suggestions of deeper import. The work, as a portrait-statue, is in the highest degree felicitous.

The figure is represented standing, the left leg being slightly advanced, the arm and hand of the same side sustaining the College cap. The right hand is raised, as though urging, by a demonstrative gesture, a listener to conviction on some point of opinion; while a half suppressed smile, from confidence in the soundness of his own views, lights up the countenance.

In addition to the ordinary costume of the time, SIR HENRY MARSH is attired in the President's robe, which, whilst serving to identify him with an office he held with so much dignity and honour, tends, by the size and disposition of its folds, to enrich the otherwise meagre outline and effect of modern dress.

INAUGURATION

OF

The Statue

OF THE LATE

SIR HENRY MARSH, BART., M.D.

THE interesting ceremony of the inauguration of the Statue took place on the 9th November, 1866, at the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Dr. Stokes, President of the College, occupied the chair; and there were also present the following Fellows :—Dr. Adams; Dr. Atthill, Registrar; Dr. Beatty, Ex-President; Dr. Belcher, Censor; Dr. Churchill; Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., Ex-President; Dr. Croker, Ex-President; Dr. Cruise; Dr. Duncan; Dr. Dwyer, Treasurer; Dr. Freke; Dr. Gordon, Censor; Dr. Guinness; Dr. Jennings, Censor; Dr. Johnston; Dr. Henry Kennedy; Dr. Lyons; Dr. Mollan, Ex-President; Dr. Moore, Vice-President and Censor; Dr. Ringland; Dr. Sinclair, Professor of Midwifery; Professor Law, Honorary Fellow; Professor Banks, Honorary Fellow; Professor A. Smith, Honorary Fellow.

The following constituted the deputation appointed by the Non-professional Subscribers to take part in presenting the Statue to the College, viz. :—Lord James Butler; Sir Richard Griffith; General O'Neil; Mr. Lendrick; Mr. Wybrants; and Mr. Stanford. The Meeting, moreover, included a large

number of Members and Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the College of Physicians.

Dr. Banks, King's Professor of Physic, Secretary of the Committee, opened the proceedings with the following Address :—

Mr. President, on the part of a large number of the general public, as well as of very many members of our Profession, I am here to-day to present to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland a gift of no ordinary value—the Statue of an eminent Physician, a distinguished member of this College, the late Sir Henry Marsh. Attached to him as I was by the closest ties of friendship and affection from my boyhood to the last hour of his earthly existence, it is deeply gratifying to me to find myself an agent in the final act of our proceedings for the perpetuation of his memory. Although his name and his fame, as one of the leading physicians of this city, were before the public for more than a quarter of a century, it may not be out of place on an occasion like this, briefly to review the most prominent incidents of his career. The junior members of our Profession may derive no small profit by contemplating the life of him who had so borne himself during the allotted period of human life, as to be deemed worthy not only of the favour of his Sovereign, but of the highest honour and respect in the power of his countrymen to confer. The lives of physicians are rarely marked by events of startling interest; and so it must be from the nature of their avocations, their habits of life, and modes of thought, even when the highest success and its attendant honours are attained. Sir Henry Marsh was born in the county of Galway, towards the close of the year 1790. His father was Rector of Loughrea. Of his remote ancestry it is sufficient to say, that among them will be found names well known amongst the nobility of rank and intellect. After a successful undergraduate course in Trinity College, he graduated in Arts in 1812, and in Medicine in 1818; and in the same year he became a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. In 1820 he was appointed

one of the Physicians of Steevens's Hospital; and to this circumstance may be fairly traced the foundation of his great fame as a practical physician. In conjunction with Graves, Cusack, Wilmot, and Jacob, he founded the once celebrated School of Medicine in Park-street, an institution remarkable for having supplied with professors the School of Physic and that of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. About the same time, aided by the late Dr. Charles Johnson, and Dr. Cuming, of Armagh, he established an Institution for the Diseases of Children, now situated in Pitt-street. In 1827, on the resignation of the late learned Dr. Whitley Stokes, he was nominated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the College of Surgeons—an appointment which, however, he resigned in 1832, feeling that the exigencies of large and increasing practice rendered it impossible for him to discharge its duties conscientiously and efficiently. Endowed with remarkable powers of observation, he was prepared to turn to the best advantage the opportunities he enjoyed as Physician to Steevens's Hospital; and thus he acquired that large experience and that profound knowledge of disease which caused his opinion to be so frequently sought and so highly prized in cases of doubt and difficulty. The first fruits of his clinical researches may be seen in the "Dublin Hospital Reports," where we find contributions from his pen of great and abiding value. Of the essays published at this period I would especially direct attention to those on the origin of fever, on jaundice, and on spasm of the glottis. In later years, and in the plenitude of his great experience, the all-absorbing duties of extensive practice prevented Sir Henry Marsh from contributing as much as could have been desired, and as he himself wished, to medical science: nevertheless, from time to time he published in the "Dublin Quarterly Journal," and in the "Dublin Medical Press," papers of great importance, and lectures replete with sound practical information. Of those who with Marsh co-operated in laying the foundation of the fame of the Irish School of Medicine in the "Dublin Hospital Reports," how few remain to enjoy the exalted position to which their labours so well entitle them! Sir Henry Marsh's rise in the

estimation of the public and in the confidence of his own profession was rapid, and the eminence once attained was unshaken to the last moment of his life. This circumstance was in a great measure to be attributed to the fact, that in all his relations with his brethren his conduct was ever guided by the nicest feeling of delicacy and the strictest sense of honour. The highest distinction in the power of this College to confer having been freely and repeatedly bestowed upon him, he received the honour of a baronetcy in 1839, at the same time with his friend, Sir Philip Crampton, whose pupil he had formerly been. It may be interesting, in connexion with this event, to mention that Sir T. Molyneux, the first physician in Ireland ever raised to the dignity of a baronet, was a maternal ancestor of Marsh. Six years have nearly elapsed since, in the apparent enjoyment of perfect bodily health, and in the full vigour of his mental powers, Sir Henry Marsh was suddenly removed from amongst us by the hand of death. Many who are present will remember the feeling of intense regret which pervaded all classes of society in this city when it became generally known that he, who had so often warded off the assaults of disease in others, had himself been stricken down. On those who had the happiness of enjoying the closest intimacy with the deceased, and were within the circle of his chosen friends, the blow fell heavily; we experienced a shock the severity of which no words of mine can adequately express. The genial and hospitable gentleman, the true-hearted friend, the great physician, was no more. Painful was the feeling that we should for ever miss

> "—— the touch of a vanished hand,
> And the sound of a voice that is still."

In a few days after the grave had closed over him whose memory we are here to-day to honour, it was arranged that a meeting of his friends should be called, for the purpose of devising some means of manifesting, by a permanent memorial, the respect in which his memory was held. The meeting was fitly presided over by the late Mr. Cusack, who was his old colleague and life-long friend. The first resolution adopted at this meeting was—"That the high position

which Sir Henry Marsh so long held in the estimation of his professional brethren and of the public should be marked by some lasting testimonial of his eminent abilities." It was subsequently agreed upon by the committee that a marble Statue, to be placed in the Hall of the College of Physicians, would be the most suitable form for the testimonial. This proposal was submitted to a general meeting, and unanimously adopted; the subscribers who had no connexion with our Profession agreeing with us, that the College over which he had so often and so efficiently presided, and with which he was so long and so intimately connected, would be the most appropriate site that could be selected for the Statue. It now remains for me to call attention to the admirable manner in which the work entrusted to Mr. Foley has been executed. I speak the opinion of those more competent to judge than I am, when I affirm that the Statue of Sir Henry Marsh is one of the most successful efforts of our highly-gifted countryman. In presenting the Statue to the College of Physicians, in the name of the Subscribers, as I now do, I have no doubt of the value which will be attached to it by those upon whose memories the features of our departed friend are indelibly impressed. By them the Statue will be appreciated for its marvellous likeness. By those who are to succeed us in this College, and who never looked upon the original, it must be prized for its own intrinsic worth, as a rare specimen of a great sculptor's skill. And now, Sir, having performed my allotted work, I must crave your permission to make one additional remark. To myself, and to those who have been associated with me in bringing to a conclusion the duties we undertook, it is a subject of much gratification that the Chair of this College should be at this time occupied by one who, like Sir Henry Marsh, has ever laboured to maintain the honour and dignity of the Profession, and to elevate the social and scientific position of Medicine in this country.

The President, Dr. Stokes, replied as follows:—

Dr. Banks, my Lord, and Gentlemen of the Deputation,—It is now my grateful task to offer, on the part of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, our thanks for the noble gift you have made to us. In choosing as the proper site for this Memorial Statue the Hall of that College of which he who is gone was so long an honoured member, you have typified his devotion to Medicine, and to this institution, of which he was more than once the head, and always the ornament. Ireland does not want for representative men; she can proudly point to many such in arts, in arms, in science and in literature, in poesy and in oratory; and among the leading men in Irish Medicine, Marsh can fitly claim a place. You may rest assured that his Statue will be affectionately and carefully preserved by us, and, we trust, by those who will succeed us, not alone on account of its surpassing merit as a work of art, but in memory of an earnest and successful worker in science, the great Physician, the true friend, and the thorough Irish gentleman. Sir Henry Marsh was one of that noble band of men whose labours marked the intellectual uprising of this country after the lapse of nearly the quarter of a century which followed 1800. It was the time of Brinkley, of Lloyd, of Hamilton, of MacCullagh, and of Butler, of Apjohn, of Robinson, of Kane, of Petrie, of Todd, of O'Donovan, and O'Curry, of Anster, of Carleton, of Griffin, of Mangan, of Ferguson, and of M'Carthy; and in Medicine, of Cheyne, Colles, of Macartney, Carmichael, and Cusack, of Graves, Corrigan, Adams, Jacob, Smith, Beatty, Wilde, Montgomery, and many more. It was at this period the University received its great impulse, in consequence of the reforms introduced by Provost Lloyd; it was then the Royal Irish Academy showed signs of a new and vigorous life, in the creation of its Museum by our great countryman, Petrie; when the Zoological Society and other scientific bodies were founded; when new Schools of Medicine and Surgery sprang up; when the Dublin Journal of Medicine was established; when the

University Magazine first appeared; and when the truly imperial project of the Ordnance topographical memoirs of Ireland was conceived and organized by Sir Thomas Larcom. It was, in brief, a time when the mind of the country seemed to wake up to a consciousness of its power, and saw the work that was before it. It must be gratifying to this College to see this noble Hall, in which we are now assembled, becoming, as it were, the Irish Medical Walhalla, where will be preserved the memorials which, though dead, yet speak, of those true soldiers of Medicine whose works live after them, and whose ways were worthy. We have the bust of Graves—of that great and philosophic teacher, who founded and built up the fame of the Irish School of Clinical Medicine. We have the bust of Sir Dominic Corrigan, to whose exertions we are indebted for the building in which we are assembled. It is from the hand of the master who fashioned this figure, and we are promised soon a more ambitious and finished work. We have the portraits of Dun, of Perceval, of Cheyne, of Brooke and Mills, of Barry, of Corrigan, and of Mayne; and so we are following in the steps of the Royal College of Physicians in England, on whose walls hang so many noble portraits of the noble fathers of British Medicine. Like many other places, Dublin is deficient in memorials of this kind; and even where members of our Profession have conferred lasting benefits by founding great institutions for the purposes of charity and science, we miss their monuments. In our great Lying-in Hospital there is only a plaster cast of the founder, with the inscription, "*Miseris solamen instituit.*" Why should not his statue adorn his hall? So, again, at Steevens's Hospital, a simple tablet records the name of the founder and the pious work of his sister. And, to come to ourselves, we have not even a portrait of Stearne, our founder in the reign of Charles II., and whose history has been so ably worked out by one of our Fellows, the learned Dr. Belcher. But, indeed, few members of our Profession have been honoured by statues. The statue of Dr. Lucas in the Corporation Hall was erected from political considerations in the last century. Those of John Hunter and the late Dr. Robert Bentley Todd are, like that of Marsh, fitly placed in the scene

of their labours; and the only public statue to a physician in these countries is that of Jenner. This was lately removed from Trafalgar-square to a more obscure position. How slowly do our barbaric traditions depart from us! But in time mankind will learn that to save is more excellent than to destroy; and that the great physician, as well as the great soldier, if he has done his duty, is equally entitled to honour. The art of the sculptor has various objects, and consequently in its execution the artist is guided by different principles. His work may be intended as a part of a great architectural whole, as in the case of the statues over the portico of the Bank, and the admirable symbolic heads of the river deities of Ireland which adorn the arches and windows of the Custom House, or as in the marvellous arrangement of figures of saints and angels with which the pointed doorways of some great cathedrals are decorated. Or it may be for a public statue, in which the figure, if not colossal, is more or less idealized, the accuracy of the likeness, though important, being made subsidiary to the general effect. Or the statue may be intended as a portrait of one whom his children and children's children, his friends, his fellows, and their successors wish to keep in the lasting marble, ever before them;

> "As when a painter, poring on a face,
> Divinely through all hindrance finds the man
> Behind it, and so paints him, that his face,
> The shape and colour of a mind and life,
> Lives for his children, ever at its best
> And fullest."

This Statue, as well as that of Goldsmith, both from the chisel of Mr. Foley, are admirable examples of the latter class. To the observations of Dr. Banks on the merits of the work it would be superfluous to add anything. There are few, if any, works of art—even those of the best Greek period—to which that kind of criticism which consists in fault-finding may not have room to apply. But, as a great writer has remarked, we should not seek to detect deficiencies and imperfections in works of art until we have learned to recognise

and discover their beauties. This power of seeing and feeling the beautiful and the true is so rarely met with, that the term "criticism" is commonly held to mean depreciation. Those who follow this method are always vain, often ignorant, or imbued, as Winckleman has it, with excess of caution. They appear to have determined to admire nothing, because they believe admiration to be an expression of ignorance, forgetting what Plato says—that admiration is the sentiment of a thinking mind, and one of the avenues which lead to philosophy. I have but to add, that the situation of the Statue was chosen by Mr. Foley; and that the pedestal, designed by him, has been gratefully furnished by the College.

Lord James Butler said, he had been requested to propose a vote of thanks to the Subscribers and Committee, through whose exertions they had been enabled to raise the Memorial to the late Sir Henry Marsh, presented that day to the King and Queen's College of Physicians. His character had been so fully dwelt upon by his friend, Dr. Banks, that it was quite unnecessary that he should then refer to it. His fame was known everywhere, and it was such as not to be readily exceeded. Of his ability as a physician it did not so much become him to speak; but he might say, having had the honour of knowing him for many years, it was only surpassed by his hospitality and generosity. He spoke from circumstances within his own knowledge of his extreme kindliness of heart, in which he could not have been excelled by any. They were indebted to the Committee for having brought their labours to so successful an issue. They were indebted to them also for the selection of the artist, who, in sending that Statue to decorate their Hall, had sent from his chisel another admirable specimen of art, which made it their pride that he (the artist) should belong to them. In conclusion, he had only to add, that in the Statue they would all recognize the features of him they had so well known, which proved how admirably the Committee had carried out the wishes of the Subscribers.

General O'Neil said—I feel it a high honour to be called on to second this motion, and I have the utmost pleasure in doing so.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Sir Dominic Corrigan said the Committee had kindly requested him, as their Chairman, to return thanks for the flattering compliment which had been passed in the form of a resolution for the labour it was alleged they had undertaken in the matter. Before he proceeded further in returning thanks, he might be permitted to say—and he was sure he only echoed the voice that would come from every one present, and only gave expression to the thought that rose to every one's mind—that in the galaxy of names which had been enumerated as reflecting so much light upon science in Ireland, and particularly upon the science of medicine, one name had been omitted—the name of Stokes (applause). The labour which the Committee had had to go through was a labour of love, that arose out of a deep feeling of regard for the loss they, in common with the public, had sustained. For any effort they had made they desired no thanks; they were already more than repaid for all they had done. Their proposal was so well received, that they had nothing more to do than the merest routine that could fall to the hands of any committee to whom such labour was entrusted. Sir Henry Marsh, their Chairman had well remarked, contributed much to the progress of Medicine. That was one way in which they were indebted to him. Another was in his transmitting to those who came after him the proprieties—the tact, the indescribable relations that bind them to each other—which cannot be embodied in books, which cannot be conveyed in writing, but which are their guides, their rules in professional intercourse. In those qualities he excelled. There was a third point, the value of which not only they themselves, but of which those outside the Profession, should know the blessing. Sir Henry Marsh was one of those who inherited the mantle that came down from those before him, and had transmitted it, he (Sir Dominic) hoped, to more than one present in

the room—namely, the mantle of kindness and good fellowship, of humanity and charity, of good will and affection—qualities which were exhibited in the Profession in Dublin to a degree not excelled throughout Europe. In no part of Europe he believed could those qualities, which tended so much to elevate the Profession, be seen in greater perfection than in the city of Dublin. The public were more interested in them than they at first sight might think; for if there were not that community of feeling, that kindness of disposition, that mutual affection existing among its members, there could not be the free interchange of professional knowledge, which tended not alone to elevate the Profession, but to contribute very much indeed to the benefit of the public and of the poor who were entrusted to their care. In those qualities his great example came down to them; and we should cherish those moral attributes which he so truly possessed, and, imitating him, hand them down to those who, in the natural order of things, would succeed us (hear, hear). Sir-Dominic concluded by moving that the President do leave the Chair.

The Vice-President having been moved to the second Chair,

Dr. M'Clintock moved a vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair.

Sir Richard Griffith seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

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Rev. H. Hamilton, ...	3	3	0
Doctor Hanna, ...	1	0	0
Doctor Hardy, ...	2	2	0
Lorenzo W. Hartstonge, Esq., ..	2	2	0
Doctor Healy, ...	1	0	0
R. S. Hickson, Esq., ...	5	0	0
Doctor Hildige, ...	2	2	0
Colonel Hill, ...	1	0	0
Doctor Hill, ...	10	10	0
Nathaniel Hone, Esq., J. P., ..	5	5	0
Mrs. Hone, ...	5	5	0
Edward Hornsby, Esq., ...	1	0	0
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Dr. James Stannus Hughes, ..	1	0	0
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Captain James, ...	1	0	0
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Henry Kemmis, Esq., ...	2	2	0
Thomas Kemmis, Esq. (Shaen), ..	15	15	0
William Kemmis, Esq., ...	2	2	0
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Doctor Kidd, ...	1	0	0
Doctor Croker King, Galway, ..	1	1	0
Doctor Kingsley, Roscrea, ...	1	1	0
Doctor Knox, ...	5	0	0
Major-General Sir Thomas Larcom, K. C. B., ...	5	0	0
D. H. Digges La Touche, Esq., ..	1	0	0
Peter La Touche, Esq., ...	1	1	0
Rev. P. L. D. La Touche, ...	1	0	0
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Doctor Leeper, ...	1	0	0
Surgeon Le Clerc, ...	1	0	0
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Colonel Lewis, ...	2	0	0
John Littledale, Esq., ...	5	0	0
Daniel Litton, Esq., ...	5	0	0
F. J. Lynch, Esq., M. D., ...	1	0	0
Doctor Lyons, ...	1	1	0
Doctor R. H. M'Clelland, ...	1	1	0
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Doctor Alexander M'Donnell, ..	1	0	0
Doctor Robert M'Donnell, ...	1	0	0
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Carried forward, ..	598	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, ..	598	2	0
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Mr. Peter Noone, ...	2	0	0
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Octavius O'Brien, Esq., ...	1	1	0
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Doctor Owens, ...	1	1	0
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Carried forward, ..	703	3	0

	£	s.	d.
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